

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 2016

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

Orange Blossom	White	\$1.70	-	\$2.30
Sage	Light Amber	\$1.40		

DAKOTAS

Alfalfa	White	\$1.65		
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.65	-	\$1.75
Canola	White	\$1.65		
Clover	White	\$1.65	-	\$1.75
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75		

FLORIDA

Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.40		
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.25		
Orange Blossom	Light Amber	\$2.25		
Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.60		
Tallow	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60		

MISSISSIPPI

Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.75		
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NEBRASKA

Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75		
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TEXAS

Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.70		
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.60		

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.00	-	\$1.03
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Organic	White	\$1.75		
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Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.00	-	\$1.43
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$0.87	-	\$1.35
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.83	-	\$1.25
Orange	Extra Light	\$2.30		

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	White	\$1.83		
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.75	-	\$1.79
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.58	-	\$1.81

INDIA

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.85	-	\$1.57
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.92	-	\$1.11
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.87	-	\$1.11

MEXICO

Mesquite	White	\$1.63		
Orange	White	\$1.96	-	\$2.23
Organic	White	\$1.90		
Organic	Light Amber	\$1.57	-	\$1.65

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.87	-	\$1.50
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$0.73		

URUGUAY

Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$0.85	-	\$0.87
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.83	-	\$0.85
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$0.85		

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 2016

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV: For as much rain as May had, June had as much sunshine and about normal temperatures. One severe storm occurred June 21 which brought with it plenty of hail. Colonies collected nectar during the nice weather and began to make much needed honey. Many farmers in the area had to plant late due to wet fields so pollination is later than normal and the weather was generally sunny for pollination of those crops. With only passing showers and thunderstorms, by the end of June many areas were in need of rain as topsoil levels began to dry. Nectar sources for May were vegetable crops, ash, elder, clover, sumac, butterfly weed and various other wildflowers.

ALABAMA: Commonly, across Alabama, beekeepers are reporting a “good” honey crop or an “above average” crop. As is always the case, some beekeepers – for whatever reason - are not included in the bonanza but, in general, this has been a good production year for Alabama honey producers.

Most local honey is sold locally or at food cooperatives. Normally, local honey is a popular product and moves quickly. Only a few producers have enough honey stores to meet commercial demands.

There continues to be occasional reports of Zombie Fly sightings but there have been no incidences of obvious damage to colonies. The Alabama Department of Agriculture is aware of these reports and is monitoring the few areas that have made observations.

Beekeeping regulations continue to be slowly developed in various Alabama cities and municipalities. Fortunately, most ordinances have been rational and acceptable to beekeepers. Even so, occasionally, rare situations do become heated. Currently, there is one instance in which an experienced Alabama beekeeper is being sued for the general reasons that the bees are nuisance and the beekeeper’s hives paint choices are offensive to the neighbor (garish). The beekeeper is in compliance with local ordinances. Though most Alabamians are currently aware of bees’ contribution to our way of life, people with a different point of view do occasionally turn up.

In summary, across Alabama, above average honey crops are either being processed or are already in storage. For the moment, there are no obvious disease or pest issues that are causing concern. Maybe this will continue to be a good year.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were at above normal levels for the entire month of June across Arizona. The range of temperatures for the month were from a high of 124 degrees Fahrenheit in Bullhead City to a low of 31 degrees Fahrenheit at Grand Canyon.

During the four weeks in June, 0, 29, 2 and 17 of the 50 reporting stations received precipitation, respectively. For 2016 thus far, 5 of the 50 reporting stations are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, while 45 are at below normal precipitation levels.

Melons (Cantaloupes, Honeydews, Watermelons and mixed melons), Desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state, with alfalfa also serving as a source. Demand for honey remains good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: The state experienced hot and dry weather throughout the month, with rainfall mainly as isolated light showers in parts of the Sierras and southern mountains. Mountain snowpacks continued to dwindle, with snow basically disappearing from the central and southern Sierras. A few patchy snowfields with a couple of inches of depth still existed in sheltered areas above 12,500 feet in the southern Sierras and at the highest peaks in the central Sierras. Water supplies are starting to become scarce, especially in areas where there is no field crop watering.

Bees are working Cucurbita, melon, alfalfa, and sunflower fields. Where available, bees are feeding on star thistle, buckwheat, Toyon, early tarweed, lavender, wild mustard, blackberries and various wildflowers. The bees have been doing well making a good honey crop in the alfalfa seed. Pollination fees for alfalfa and vegetable seed are current in the \$50.00 range.

FLORIDA: No report issued.

GEORGIA: Beekeepers report that the bees are in good shape heading into the hot summer months. The Tupelo flow has been light or average as compared to previous years and the Gallberry is around average. Late spring honey pulling has produced mixed results for volume with some areas producing well and others about average or below with total volume considered light. Prices have dropped and the buyers and producers are hoping to come to an agreement soon on sales.

In the Central and Southern areas, the cotton fields appear to look good and beekeepers are optimistic for a good strong flow of honey. Many farms have switched to peanuts as the cotton prices dropped and could affect total volume for fall. More production of soy, sesame, canola and sunflower may make up the difference. In the Northern parts of the state, beekeepers are hoping for a good Sourwood flow.

Minimal losses are reported as the beekeepers are keeping strong management practices year round now. There have been few problems with the small hive beetle, and treatment for the varroa mites should keep them under control and to prevent any buildups in the hives. Prices were \$2.00-2.25 with a high of \$2.50 and now dropped to \$1.65-1.75 per lb wholesale. Sales are slow as the beekeepers wait for more demand and price increases.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of June temperatures were above normal and precipitation was below normal throughout the entire State of Idaho, Utah and Colorado, according to the National Weather Service.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Colorado continues to have near normal moisture conditions across most areas of the State in June with the exception of abnormally dry conditions in the Southwest part of the State. Normal moisture conditions are also present in Eastern and Southwest Utah and most of the State of Idaho. There were still several scattered pockets of abnormally dry conditions in the Northern Panhandle of Idaho and in the Central part of Utah during the month of June. Drought conditions in Northwestern Utah have continued to gradually improve.

Idaho, Utah and Colorado commercial beekeepers are off to a fairly good start in their home States during the month of June. Bees are looking very healthy with few losses at this time.

Currently foraging plants for bees include white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover, white dutch clover, Russian knapweed, Russian olive trees, alfalfa for hay and alfalfa for seed. Some beekeepers are contracted to pollinate canola, carrots and onions. Most commercial beekeepers do not have the need to provide supplemental feed or pollen now due to the abundance of foraging plants for nectar and pollen. It is a real benefit to beekeepers when land owners decide to grow alfalfa for a seed crop. This provides great potential for additional nectar from the alfalfa. One issue that greatly concerns commercial beekeepers is loss of habitat for their bees. When landowners decide to convert CRP land into grain crops, beekeepers are forced to find new locations to site their bee colonies. This fact is creating siting issues for commercial beekeepers, as they are forced to seek out new locations for their bees and in many cases are having much trouble in this regards.

Varroa mites seem to be under control at the moment in most commercial yards. Some commercial beekeepers have been utilizing alcohol washes to monitor varroa mite hive numbers. One beekeeper did mention that they were not planning on anymore mite treatments until August after all the honey has been pulled from the supers, unless problems develop.

Currently, queen bees seem to be performing better in most commercial bee settings than in the recent past. Some beekeepers have stated that brood patterns have improved to their best point in recent years. Many beekeepers have seen nice colony increases since splits and nucs earlier in the spring.

Beekeepers have continued to add additional supers as needed. One beekeeper stated that supers in the warehouse cannot hold much honey. So in order to increase the potential honey yields, some beekeepers add more supers all at once to save labor, provide the bees with more honey storage space and reduce swarming potential.

Beekeeper are hoping that they can begin pulling off frames of honey by the middle to late part of July or early August. Overall demand for honey from Idaho, Utah and Colorado is still very good. There is also exceptional demand for local honey. Major concerns linger among commercial beekeepers about the import of cheap honey into the United States. Beekeepers stated that with cheap foreign honey coming into the United States, it is harder to obtain good prices for wholesale domestic honey. Many beekeepers are hoping the wholesale prices are now entering a period in which they are more stable. Current prices for wholesale white honey range from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per pound depending upon quality and availability. Some wholesale packers have been willing to pay a little more to obtain local domestic honey, when compared to cheap variable quality, imported honey. Retail prices have certainly stabilized according to beekeepers.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of June were normal with very little rainfall. Beekeepers report that most of their bees are in good condition. Beekeepers also report the bees are feeding on wild flowers, such as Sweet Clover and White Dutch Clover. So far, beekeepers worry that this will be a bad year with only very little production in the month of June. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and slow at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of June were high and it was hot. There was the right amount of rain. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on wild flowers, such as Dutch Clover. Beekeepers also report their bees are in good condition and with a good amount of honey flow. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Abnormal dry and moderate drought conditions were experienced across the plain states and midwest. Statewide temperatures were three to six degrees above normal. Precipitation was below normal. Crop stress conditions emerged in some of the driest areas. Temperatures and precipitation varied within regions of each state.

Some beekeepers in Iowa reported that a late freeze in May caused a slow start. Beekeepers noticed a great deal of early swarming and splitting. Nectar flow was good overall as bees worked white dutch clover, yellow sweet clover, alfalfa, various perennials and bushes. Beekeepers have added supers as some have been pulling supers from hives. The early honey flow was good. Preparation for the Iowa and Missouri state fairs are underway as some beekeepers and associations are preparing to display and sell their products. Bees overall are in good conditions as colony counts are good. Beekeepers are concerned about the impact of the higher Almond crop forecast will place on demand for bees. Prices and demand remain strong for local raw honey.

KENTUCKY: Although basswood (linn) trees did not produce as much nectar as beekeepers were anticipating, Kentucky beekeepers enjoyed a steady clover nectar flow, which supplemented the lackluster May nectar flows in some parts of the state. In terms of diseases, some beekeepers have struggled with sporadic cases of chalkbrood, viruses associated with varroa mites (i.e., snotty brood and Israeli bee paralysis), and an occasional small hive beetle infestation. Many Kentucky beekeepers are harvesting honey and preparing for the Heartland Apiculture Society to be held in Bowling Green next month.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: The honey flow during the month has been strong; although lack of rainfall has slowed it at month's end. Black locust bloom was very good earlier in the month, with Yellow Sweet and Dutch Clover along with Privet supplying forage sources currently. Beekeepers are concerned that the summer flow will subside very quickly without adequate moisture. Currently the clovers and the onset of Sumac are primary sources with herbs beginning to bloom. High mite levels have been seen in some of the stronger colonies and beekeepers are urged to treat hives before viruses get out of hand. Locally, honey sales remain strong with sellers short on honey supplies at this time. However, commercial beekeepers have reported bulk prices are continuing to slip.

MINNESOTA: During the month of June temperatures were mainly above normal across the entire State according to the National Weather Service with the exception of far Northern Minnesota which was slightly below normal. Precipitation was generally above normal across the entire State during the same period with the exception of below normal precipitation in an area around Mankato. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, moisture conditions are normal over most of the State with the exception of abnormally dry conditions in the West Central part of Minnesota.

Minnesota commercial beekeepers are off to a fairly good start in their home State during the month of June. During the month of June several areas of Minnesota had some high wind conditions which damaged some of the basswood trees. Besides the high wind events, cooler spring temperatures and timely rains have kept a majority of Minnesota on the green side. According to beekeepers some persistent aphids have been hurting the basswood trees. With basswood trees starting to bloom in the Southern areas of the State, this has become rather concerning to the beekeepers who rely upon a good nectar flow from these trees. There have also been some good infestations of weevils on 1st crop alfalfa fields in the State. As a result of poorly timed spraying of alfalfa weevils, there has been some reported damage to a few bee yards. Incidents of mid-afternoon spraying have caused major kills of bees. More education is needed, according to beekeepers, to prevent spraying during peak afternoon hours of bee foraging.

Currently other foraging plants include white and yellow sweet clover and white dutch clover. There has also been an abundance of pollen for the bee colonies. Some beekeepers have continued to add supplemental feed such as corn syrup to bee colonies that are weak or were recently split. This is done to jump start the colony when possible to a higher level of productivity. Commercial beekeepers think most of their bees are looking very healthy for this time of the year with very few spring losses. Varroa mites seem to be under control at the moment in most commercial yards. One beekeeper did mention that they were not planning on anymore mite treatments until August after all the honey has been pulled from the supers, unless problems develop.

Queens seem to be very variable in Minnesota during June. Some bee colonies have been very successful and exhibit great brood patterns, whereas other queens have not taken to their new colony split or nuc, causing beekeepers a higher degree of management issues. In the colonies that lose their queens, immediate replacements are necessary in order to prevent the loss of time and overall honey potential. Any loss of queens ultimately translates into a severely diminished monetary potential for the current season. So fast response to queen problems is very important.

Beekeepers have continued to add additional supers as needed. One beekeeper stated that supers in the warehouse cannot hold much honey. So in order to increase the potential honey yields, some beekeepers add more supers early in the season to save labor, provide the bees with more honey storage space and reduce swarming potential.

Beekeeper are hoping that they can begin pulling off frames of honey by the second half of July in some cases. Overall demand for Minnesota honey is still very good. There is still a major concern among Minnesota beekeepers about the import of cheap honey into the United States. Beekeepers stated

that with cheap foreign honey coming into the United States, it is harder to obtain good prices for wholesale domestic honey. Many beekeepers are hoping the wholesale prices are now entering a period in which they are more stable. Retail prices have certainly stabilized according to beekeepers.

MISSISSIPPI: The bees are reported to be in fairly good shape for summer. Beekeepers are preparing to pull the honey in July. Currently the bees are working the pepper vine and red vines along with the many wildflowers available. An average year is expected for volume produced. Treatment for mites and small hive beetles have kept any potential problems at bay with management practices being utilized year round now in most major operations.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of June has been idyllic; blue skies, low winds, near perfect temperatures, average temperatures were generally a bit below normal with warm to mild days and nights. Intermittent rain showers produced a good amount of moisture for nectar and pollen producing plants creating ample top soil levels across most of the region. The early spring rains created formidable regional conditions for the current fast building honey flows. The current weather conditions are ideal for our seasonal plant growth generating ample pollen and nectar flow. These climatic conditions allow plant blossoms to secrete at peak levels thus accelerate plant growth. Topsoil moisture levels have been perfectly suited to foster an early, full and complete ornamental bloom and assisted by periodic showers.

Most beekeepers have reported witnessing this year the perfect timing and progression of early summer blooming ornamentals. This perfect timing means that there will be a nice steady flow of pollen and nectar and should add up to one of the best spring/early summer seasons on record. These conditions should translate to the added bonus of early and abundant comb honey without the headaches of wax robbing. Additionally, it points to being for most keepers an exceptional honey crop this year. Most keepers report quick, early summer buildup of good capped brood patterns, solid foundations of second brood boxes with double supers quickly filled with honey. Honey production reported to me by fellow beekeepers seems to be very strong in quantity and quality and looks to be exceptional with most very light in color currently being harvested. Black locust and autumn olive seem to be a major source of light colored honey.

Bees love June as the weather has been perfect for foraging. The main and most exceptionally productive pollen and nectar sources have been black locust, white Dutch clover, multiflora rose, catalpa, smooth and shiny sumac, autumn olive, white and yellow sweet clover, and various flowering trees especially tulip and Linden, chickweed, and meadow sweet. Additional forging sources regionally blooming at this time are; holly, cinquefoil, honey suckle, vetch, wild rose, ibota, ailanthus, alit privets and milkweed. Reportedly providing excellent bloom was berry crops especially strawberries. Additionally others are blackberry, elderberry and cranberry. Vegetable crops were showing small flowers but good bloom was squash and pumpkins. Early periods of warm temperatures hurt regional apple pollination.

This year has been different in that there has been a continuous long honey flow from about mid-May through the present. Beekeepers are checking their colonies and adding supers particularly because of the intense run. Beekeepers were splitting their colonies as populations had doubled in size. Regarding brood comb, many beekeepers report that plastic frames and foundations have exhibited tube style patterns and bees set themselves differently according to white or black plastic with a preference for black being better accepted by the bees.

Keepers report that bees are primed for comb building and expansion at this time of the year especially regarding reversing hive bodies. Comb renewal is part of ensuring a healthy environment for the bees. Referring old comb to a solar wax smelter (or other device) removes the contamination from the hive and relieves that particular stress on bees.

Reportedly so far there have been very few major pest problems. No American foul brood or pronounced tracheal infestations have been reported to date. In New England, tracheal and varroa mites are typically an issue in July and August. Colony survival and next year's honey crop depends upon the summer treatment for varroa mites. Keepers this month continue to check for diseases and at this time if found will forego their honey harvest and will utilize Fumidil-B, apiguard, apistan, Terramycin or formic acid.

Beeswax is a valuable commodity and availability fluctuates with honey production and is available especially with the early summer honey harvest. Wax is sold by the pound, by color, and by cleanliness. Wax must be melted and filtered to clean impurities, and achieve the best color. Uncleaned wax sells for far less as there is considerable work involved in cleaning for use as candle wax. Beekeeping equipment companies buy lots of wax to make "comb foundation" that is sold to beekeepers to make new frames and comb. Prices vary but high quality cleaned beeswax is selling for \$4.75-5.00 a pound in 50+ pound quantities. Gray colored utility wax can be bought for less. Retail wax prices are \$16.00-20.00 a pound cleaned. White wax is the most expensive. Most hobbyists like a canary yellow color for candle making with the color being determined by pollen and honey color.

Farmers' markets have started and currently demand for honey is slow but is expected to pick up at near summers end with the advent of cooler weather and prices are expected to be steady.

Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remain firm. Prices quoted for retail 1lb bottled units were strong and quoted at \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00 and occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were strong with 5 gallon units selling at \$200.00 to \$245.00 mostly \$220.00 occasionally higher for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Across the Finger Lakes and counties in Central New York, rainfall is from 1.5 to 6 inches below normal over the past 60 days. The abnormal dryness has interfered with planting, crop growth and will adversely affect the physiology of nectar and pollen production in plants adapted to damper and cooler environments. Even the goldenrod looks a bit withered due to the heat and dryness at this time. What a difference a year makes! Last year, at this time, we were inundated with extreme amounts of rain washing out fields and creeks. Hives appear to have more weight that one would expect for such a dry year. There is some resistance to prices for local honey; farm market visitors like their honey, but there is a limit to how much they are willing to pay.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were mostly above normal throughout June. The state received mostly normal precipitation with statewide soil moisture levels rated 5.5 percent very short, 20.5 percent short, 63 percent adequate, and 11 percent surplus the week ending June 25. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 21 counties as being abnormally dry, 10 counties experiencing moderate drought conditions, and 4 counties suffering from severe drought conditions.

Although a slightly higher than normal incidence of European Foulbrood was noted by apiary inspectors, overall, colony health seemed to be improving with more healthy brood seen in June than in recent years. Pest loads varied depending on management practices; particularly in regards to swarming. The demand for replacement bees was good as the trend of new beekeepers entering the field continued and veteran beekeepers continued to repopulate after winter losses.

The notable swarming in April and May, as well as wet conditions throughout May resulted in a lackluster honey crop come June. The much anticipated sourwood flow was just getting underway at the end of the month and optimism varied by geographic region with those in the Mountain

region receiving more positive reports than those in the Western Piedmont region. Other sources that bees could be seen working were Sumac across the state. Dandelion; Raspberry; Tulip Poplar; and Basswood, Linden were available in the Mountain region. Persimmon and Clovers (Ladino, White and Sweet) were available throughout the Mountain and Piedmont regions. Also, available in the Piedmont region were Aslike Clover and Vetch; while Gallberry was blooming in the Coastal Plains region.

Consumer demand for honey remains high with some beekeepers managing waiting lists due to the poor spring crop. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Commercial pollinator hives in eastern North Carolina spent the month working cucurbits and melon crops. Western Piedmont hives were working out-of-state blackberries or preparing for transport to pumpkin contracts in Virginia and South Carolina. While others let hives rest and essentially refill on natural nectar and pollen; raised queens; and made splits in preparation for moving them to Florida in late summer and early fall.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: The weather was mixed with some rain, heavy at times and wind. Crops were coming generally ahead of last year and closer to average. In early areas sunflowers were beginning to bloom. Alfalfa cuttings were generally ahead of last season and closer to normal. Wind and rain limited bee activity at times during the month.

OHIO: Bees have been active with good early flows, building lots of honey with minimal mite infestations at this time. Favorable weather patterns have supported good bloom from tulip poplars, locust and excellent basswood bloom. Currently, bees are busy with clovers and milkweed. Rainfall has not been as timely as many would prefer; however, enough to sustain bee activity. Local honey has been selling at farm markets for \$10 per pound with little customer resistance.

OKLAHOMA: No report issued.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: The honey crop in the eastern part of the state was excellent, middle and west TN honey crops were not as good due to heavy rainfall during the period. There is still some clover producing nectar. The Sourwood and Sumac nectar flow started off early and has been hampered by heavy daily rains at the higher elevations.

TEXAS: No report issued.

WASHINGTON: Cherry harvest is in full swing along with blueberries and apricots. Peaches and corn are also underway. New crop apples are expected by the end of the month. Bees were working various floral sources from vegetables and alfalfa to wildflowers. Warm weather early has cooled off slowing most crops' progress somewhat.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of June were high. It was very hot and sunny with rain off and on. Beekeepers report a normal, healthy population of bees. Beekeeper s also report that wild foliage for their bees includes Clover, Alfalfa, Milkweed and Black Mustard and other wild flowers. Honey production continues. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		May 2016	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	3,283.00	12,972	651	4,305
Bahrain	32,757.00	79,512	0	0
Barbados	8,977.00	43,969	1,757.00	10,526
Bermuda	4,142.00	20,567	2,130.00	7,519
Cambodia	999	7,686	999	7,686
Cayman Islands	2,238.00	13,272	1,773.00	10,484
China	211,520.00	786,368	0	0
Guyana	980	8,528	0	0
Hong Kong	10,008.00	27,062	9,455.00	22,950
Japan	68,236.00	268,466	34,493.00	157,205
Korea, South	91,553.00	446,222	36,556.00	178,484
Kuwait	177,407.00	432,897	65,189.00	158,234
Lebanon	408	3,221	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	306	3,196	0	0
Malaysia	353	4,613	0	0
Mongolia	650	5,036	650	5,036
Netherlands Antilles(*)	6,992.00	45,163	1,328.00	7,934
Pakistan	18,309.00	44,442	0	0
Panama	10,683.00	48,071	1,794.00	10,684
Philippines	265,187.00	643,689	0	0

Saudi Arabia	15,034.00	65,954	0	0
Singapore	27,839.00	80,713	0	0
United Arab Emirates	187,759.00	467,389	449	3,549
Vietnam	375	4,285	0	0
Yemen(*)	203,337.00	737,100	203,337.00	737,100

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	61,570.00	199,313	0	0
Bahamas, The	19,156.00	122,527	4,208.00	26,784
Barbados	11,493.00	51,159	2,000.00	4,700
Bermuda	7,845.00	43,526	0	0
Brazil	19,108.00	62,622	0	0
Cambodia	1,157.00	8,716	0	0
Canada	349,060.00	1,522,356	64,046.00	291,182
Cayman Islands	2,388.00	13,284	0	0
China	87,834.00	311,838	10,521.00	65,688
France(*)	11,923.00	28,940	0	0
Hong Kong	42,688.00	256,437	0	0
Indonesia	19,113.00	50,750	0	0
Jamaica	1,815.00	5,915	0	0
Japan	28,162.00	98,915	0	0
Korea, South	8,640.00	15,999	8,640.00	15,999
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	567	2,510	0	0
Mexico	18,870.00	85,688	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	4,122.00	30,268	907	7,202
Philippines	6,115.00	42,136	3,616.00	26,349
Singapore	4,281.00	31,576	849	5,904
Trinidad and Tobago	1,746.00	5,096	0	0
United Arab Emirates	18,337.00	73,111	0	0
Venezuela	18,597.00	34,410	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	2,093,919.00	7,397,485	455,348.00	1,765,504
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			May 2016		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	3,434,421.00	8,401,360	8,606,281	1,053,091.00	2,319,064	2,389,897
Brazil	302,856.00	1,079,919	1,110,434	28,961.00	76,473	79,582
Canada	3,839,987.00	10,461,295	10,565,303	624,294.00	1,527,015	1,539,656
Egypt	1,512.00	8,820	9,005	1,512.00	8,820	9,005
France(*)	215	2,007	2,132	0	0	0
India	128,309.00	319,698	331,280	55,800.00	102,092	105,560
Italy(*)	3,726.00	39,557	47,549	1,169.00	8,719	11,519
Mexico	471,915.00	1,794,002	1,808,525	383,965.00	1,448,480	1,461,244
New Zealand(*)	2,699.00	5,397	5,599	0	0	0
Serbia	1,106.00	6,442	6,445	1,106.00	6,442	6,445
Taiwan	59,830.00	104,625	109,755	20,150.00	34,875	36,375
Turkey	9,297.00	62,761	62,762	9,297.00	62,761	62,762
United Kingdom	1,126.00	11,268	11,680	282	2,686	2,806
Uruguay	19,122.00	59,089	59,277	0	0	0

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	5,953,970.00	15,531,061	15,928,884	1,426,322.00	3,760,162	3,875,925
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Australia(*)	39,000.00	161,850	165,410	0	0	0
Brazil	193,337.00	681,884	718,180	989	6,622	6,623
Canada	169,994.00	680,661	685,357	40,204.00	218,137	218,342
France(*)	2,193.00	33,133	36,517	0	0	0
India	4,149,933.00	9,794,633	10,211,047	1,383,812.00	3,246,230	3,402,234
Italy(*)	1,011.00	15,702	17,534	156	3,579	3,729
Mexico	277,078.00	1,013,683	1,029,830	203,237.00	740,284	751,772
Pakistan	18,519.00	48,160	48,900	0	0	0
Portugal	2,308.00	14,637	15,131	0	0	0
Spain	18,560.00	96,411	100,911	18,560.00	96,411	100,911
Taiwan	605,962.00	1,298,402	1,299,703	62,064.00	211,019	211,219
Thailand	700,340.00	1,677,833	1,715,834	92,800.00	208,800	217,255
Ukraine	2,833,780.00	7,048,842	7,297,164	508,824.00	1,172,927	1,234,052
Uruguay	45,956.00	156,248	159,348	45,956.00	156,248	159,348
Vietnam	339,600.00	750,240	798,380	0	0	0

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	2,120,545.00	4,766,210	4,924,802	709,094.00	1,302,214	1,341,970
Armenia	11,032.00	47,261	52,261	0	0	0
Australia(*)	4,248.00	64,893	65,390	0	0	0
Austria	32,064.00	312,738	334,505	8,997.00	88,837	97,242
Brazil	550,885.00	1,729,196	1,795,329	246,062.00	770,211	802,994
Bulgaria	990	4,950	5,592	0	0	0
Burma	427,800.00	914,853	968,343	0	0	0
Canada	317,993.00	788,718	795,441	59,284.00	152,570	153,134
Croatia	1,694.00	7,428	7,543	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	67,307.00	205,990	212,370	20,088.00	64,080	65,380
Germany(*)	186,145.00	982,802	1,017,960	57,202.00	289,208	300,369
India	6,087,052.00	14,535,732	14,930,328	1,024,177.00	1,919,793	1,998,866
Israel(*)	708	7,280	7,515	0	0	0
Italy(*)	3,585.00	58,274	59,364	1,885.00	21,194	21,638
Malaysia	19,200.00	48,000	48,001	0	0	0
Mexico	144,012.00	526,969	529,337	40,882.00	179,867	180,023
New Zealand(*)	62,812.00	293,581	307,268	60,096.00	229,952	242,102
Pakistan	396	2,790	3,069	0	0	0
Poland	996	5,336	6,258	0	0	0
Romania	1,207.00	8,187	10,012	0	0	0
Russia	818	3,350	3,357	818	3,350	3,357
Spain	7,675.00	60,556	61,789	306	2,694	2,775
Switzerland(*)	257	3,893	3,894	0	0	0
Taiwan	18,560.00	26,170	28,170	18,560.00	26,170	28,170
Thailand	1,681,420.00	4,042,830	4,241,076	370,500.00	846,260	880,694
Turkey	1,693,140.00	5,126,293	5,565,243	298,140.00	885,493	964,443
Ukraine	450,395.00	1,122,003	1,213,160	133,620.00	332,088	358,838
Uruguay	785,205.00	1,816,214	1,844,670	281,085.00	563,546	577,623
Vietnam	8,735,810.00	18,473,180	19,459,850	2,330,480.00	4,155,514	4,360,888

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	275	2,112	2,477	0	0	0
Argentina	154,589.00	317,840	326,537	78,536.00	141,281	142,817
Australia(*)	2,243.00	18,491	19,391	0	0	0
Brazil	37,585.00	127,494	135,509	0	0	0
Bulgaria	804	2,088	2,448	0	0	0
Canada	33,513.00	67,178	68,017	0	0	0
China	55	2,970	3,045	0	0	0

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Dominican Republic	77,038.00	193,405	198,572	19,250.00	49,000	50,300
France(*)	4,436.00	60,814	64,633	2,482.00	27,030	29,141
Greece	19,585.00	137,363	146,268	0	0	0
Hungary	2,956.00	18,114	19,614	0	0	0
India	90,319.00	223,616	230,740	0	0	0
Israel(*)	3,557.00	35,871	36,710	793	2,851	2,939
Italy(*)	3,431.00	46,777	48,631	0	0	0
Korea, South	979	8,409	8,661	0	0	0
Mexico -----	63,941.00	161,881	166,188	502	2,033	2,036
New Zealand(*)	247,870.00	2,388,020	2,457,127	30,241.00	368,608	379,643
Pakistan	2,138.00	10,285	10,690	960	3,135	3,330
Poland	9,418.00	57,548	63,444	0	0	0
Russia	21,811.00	77,989	84,256	1,088.00	9,112	9,888
Saudi Arabia	9,353.00	71,030	73,490	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	58,590.00	160,230	175,230	0	0	0
Spain	28,015.00	216,348	223,003	6,777.00	82,665	83,908
Taiwan	83,199.00	247,786	259,226	972	9,333	9,488
Ukraine	33,074.00	93,350	102,398	19,600.00	55,384	60,923
United Kingdom	11,940.00	109,738	119,373	0	0	0
Vietnam	3,475,806.00	6,628,731	7,199,928	655,420.00	1,204,615	1,333,154

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Armenia	4,204.00	46,381	48,068	0	0	0
Australia(*)	19,724.00	162,146	165,221	0	0	0
Austria	5,379.00	67,270	74,036	3,026.00	32,053	34,889
Belarus	1,280.00	7,639	8,564	0	0	0
Brazil	7,239.00	55,707	56,901	123	3,942	4,295
Bulgaria	95,752.00	329,284	347,639	12,735.00	41,715	43,843
Canada	89,007.00	559,922	563,848	13,226.00	119,603	120,781
Cyprus	1,385.00	6,459	7,105	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	3,898.00	32,831	33,576	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	1,647.00	6,708	7,490	0	0	0
Egypt	8,373.00	10,792	11,608	0	0	0
France(*)	159,358.00	993,235	1,041,558	10,165.00	110,675	116,279
Germany(*)	97,786.00	604,284	630,395	31,056.00	207,149	216,549
Greece	26,012.00	303,642	307,610	5,024.00	52,687	52,895
Guatemala	3,560.00	7,400	7,909	3,560.00	7,400	7,909
Hungary	58,890.00	490,030	509,656	5,264.00	31,482	32,732
India	218,709.00	702,095	733,044	83,580.00	256,592	267,092
Israel(*)	1,867.00	13,260	13,310	1,867.00	13,260	13,310
Italy(*)	8,720.00	127,425	130,928	1,799.00	29,068	30,074
Lithuania	9,300.00	37,940	41,733	1,920.00	7,892	8,681
Mexico	22,635.00	117,558	121,830	3,150.00	12,406	12,615
Moldova	1,032.00	6,067	6,664	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	451,679.00	4,926,006	5,008,401	87,311.00	869,121	878,898
Poland	6,701.00	31,839	33,827	935	11,018	11,733
Portugal	10,274.00	70,207	72,862	2,712.00	17,743	18,184
Romania	9,096.00	44,973	49,194	1,731.00	11,605	13,282
Russia	59,691.00	278,561	306,417	2,544.00	5,822	6,404
Saudi Arabia	3,332.00	22,042	22,047	0	0	0
Serbia	4,920.00	37,857	40,210	2,700.00	25,140	26,586
Spain	122,859.00	808,274	856,653	43,988.00	306,407	322,407
Switzerland(*)	3,888.00	63,600	66,968	548	13,515	14,067
Taiwan	59,401.00	85,292	89,137	8,172.00	6,300	6,539
Turkey	65,049.00	464,615	478,541	8,031.00	70,764	72,578
Ukraine	36,555.00	110,697	121,767	18,852.00	55,219	60,741
United Kingdom	3,734.00	26,664	27,862	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	921	145,098	146,452	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	10,578.00	41,844	44,431	4,992.00	9,691	10,183
Canada	4,197.00	22,119	22,156	192	4,080	4,084
China	20,000.00	61,600	64,007	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	147	2,058	2,059	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	14,711.00	160,065	161,454	3,103.00	38,108	38,513
Finland	109	7,433	8,969	109	7,433	8,969
France(*)	10,752.00	19,390	20,961	0	0	0
Greece	3,087.00	7,658	8,114	0	0	0
India	89,064.00	208,167	218,152	30,400.00	63,836	66,669
Ireland	920	8,950	9,728	239	2,436	2,659
Italy(*)	121	7,143	7,548	0	0	0
Korea, South	157,832.00	1,898,477	1,931,395	42,570.00	529,235	539,672
Mexico	55,953.00	564,037	567,564	2,362.00	7,271	7,424
Peru	419	2,610	2,756	0	0	0
Taiwan	11,334.00	26,589	28,359	0	0	0
Thailand	13,455.00	53,108	54,005	540	2,750	2,874
Turkey	915	4,744	4,859	0	0	0
United Kingdom	272	8,089	8,590	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	31,297.00	150,560	155,172	0	0	0
Australia(*)	17,917.00	139,967	145,713	0	0	0
Brazil	7,123,265.00	24,608,653	25,536,154	2,094,242.00	7,371,118	7,627,727
Canada	396,841.00	1,601,784	1,607,886	210,339.00	832,929	835,871
Denmark(*)	449	3,598	3,856	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	18,856.00	74,414	76,786	18,856.00	74,414	76,786
Greece	1,005.00	17,315	19,611	594	6,274	6,774
India	18,731.00	59,975	61,932	0	0	0
Italy(*)	9,879.00	87,630	90,193	4,434.00	28,141	29,607
Mexico	364,853.00	1,234,972	1,260,356	243,030.00	791,824	803,124
New Zealand(*)	39,133.00	242,162	258,933	15,907.00	94,646	99,160
Spain	897	9,877	9,878	897	9,877	9,878
Taiwan	38,280.00	72,732	72,832	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

61,657,259.00 172,042,295 178,365,100 15,467,273.00 41,398,575 42,937,671

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized